UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23738
20 March 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 19 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 19 March 1992 from Mr. Ahmad Hussein, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning Iraq's fulfilment of its obligations under paragraphs 30 and 31 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

92-13174 3220e (E) 200392 200392

200392

/...

Annex

Letter dated 19 March 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to our letter of 28 February 1992, we are writing with reference to the letter dated 6 March 1992 from the representatives of France, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America addressed to you. It is to be remarked that that letter was drafted hastily, in a manner that is biased against Iraq and without reference to the developments that have taken place in the matter in question. With regard to the false allegations it contains, I should like to state the following:

When we informed you, by our aforesaid letter of 28 February 1992, that Iraq had fulfilled its obligations under paragraphs 30 and 31 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) we meant thereby that we had, for our part, given effect to the practical measures that must be taken as required by the provisions of those two paragraphs and that that was to be considered an advanced and rapidly achieved stage in the context of closing the file on this matter in cooperation with the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the other parties concerned.

The statement made in the letter dated 16 March 1992 from the coalition parties to the effect that our letter of 28 February 1992 was an attempt by Iraq to delay fulfilling its commitments under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the relevant Security Council resolutions is untrue. The allegations set forth in the letter of the coalition parties have been made to contain distortions of the facts as a further step in the process of deceiving Arab and international public opinion, and their purpose is to perpetuate the embargo and the unjust economic boycott imposed on Iraq.

Iraq has in fact cooperated with the ICRC delegation in Baghdad, and an announcement and lists of the names of those Kuwaitis whom the Kuwaiti authorities claim are being detained by Iraq were published by it in the Iraqi newspapers Al-Thawrah, Al-Jumhuriyah and Al-Iraq on 10 and 17 March 1992. They will be published again on a number of occasions at the request of ICRC. By its note No. 7/4/1/13/66177 of 11 March 1992 addressed to the ICRC delegation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided notification that the announcement and the lists had been published in several newspapers on a number of occasions. In the note, the Ministry requested the delegation to inform the parties concerned accordingly. Under paragraph 2 of Ministry note No. 7/4/1/13/66109 of 20 February 1992, Mr. Michel Cagneux, ICRC Delegate General for the Middle East and North Africa, visiting Baghdad from 6 to 12 March 1992, was notified of Iraq's readiness immediately to allow ICRC to visit all prisons and places of detention in order to conduct investigations and search for the missing persons in accordance with the customary rules and the Geneva Conventions. Accordingly, the conduct of visits by ICRC has become open and unrestricted. This refutes the allegations of the coalition parties that Iraq has refused to accept the requirement to allow ICRC to carry out such visits.

/...

It should also be pointed out that, following the Riyadh meeting of 7 March 1991, the competent Iraqi authorities cooperated fully with ICRC and granted it all the facilities necessary to enable it to gather information on missing persons. Any party on the international scene may inform itself of this fact by approaching ICRC itself.

It is stated in the letter of the coalition parties that the Iraqi authorities have not effectively responded to the individual inquiry files submitted by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in October 1991 and on 18 February 1992.

Anyone who follows this issue closely and in detail will discover that Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and all the countries that are signatories to this letter have fabricated the so-called issue of missing persons in Iraq and have striven with all the authority at their disposal for the issue to become one of the pretexts to be employed against Iraq in order to prolong the economic embargo against it. The truth of the matter is that, throughout the preceding period, a total of 13 inquiry files for missing persons were submitted to the competent Iraqi authorities through ICRC. On their part, the competent Iraqi authorities, acting within the rules and procedures observed, undertook to search and investigate in light of the information provided in the documents that each file contained. The ICRC delegation subsequently received an official reply to each of the questions entered, and the files were then returned to it in accordance with the procedures in force. No other files were subsequently submitted to Iraq. The competent Iraqi authorities, having provided the information requested concerning those files, has met the obligation incumbent on it with regard to this matter, and they have exposed the biased objectives that the coalition parties are pursuing against the people of Iraq and its leadership.

It is also stated in the concluding paragraph of the letter in question from the coalition parties that the competent Iraqi authorities have not responded to ICRC inquiries for information on persons who have died while in custody.

Through its delegation in Baghdad, ICRC was in the past informed of one case of the death of a Kuwaiti person and that person's individual file was transmitted to it. At the time, the delegation handed over the body to relatives in Kuwait in a proper official manner. The competent authorities have no indication of any other cases.

Our letter of 20 February 1992 is not, as is claimed by the coalition parties, a mere declaration of intent. It is rather a true reflection of Iraq's positive attitude, which comes in association with acts that have noble and exalted humanitarian objectives. We here once more affirm that Iraq has fulfilled its obligations as stipulated in paragraphs 30 and 31 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991). We call upon you, the Secretariat, the Security Council and all international humanitarian organizations to try to understand Iraq's positive attitude and to bring pressure to bear on the parties that are signatories to the letter indicated at the head of the present letter to abandon an approach aimed at fabricating crises for the purpose of perpetuating the economic embargo against Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmad HUSSEIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23739
20 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 19 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NEW ZEALAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his interim reply of 7 February to the Secretary-General's note SCPC/2/92(1) of 28 January requesting States to report on measures taken in implementation of paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 733 regarding a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.

Regulations have now been enacted in New Zealand to implement the embargo and to apply it as comprehensively as possible. These regulations include prohibitions on New Zealanders overseas from becoming involved in the sale or delivery of weapons or military equipment to Somalia and on the carriage of such items on New Zealand ships or aircraft. A copy of the regulations, which will come into force on 20 March 1992, is enclosed. 1/

Notes

1/ A copy of the regulations may be consulted in room S-3520.

92-13192 2918c (E) 200392 220392

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/129
S/23740
20 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Items 30, 35 and 74 of the
preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 20 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

During the last two days six Palestinians have been killed by the live ammunition of the Israeli occupying army. The martyrs are:

1. Wegdan Fawzi Alkedrah, age 22, from Khan Younis.

2. Fadi Mohamad Ala'mour, age 11, from Khan Younis.

3. Hassan Mohamed Twaimeh, age 16, from Kifel Haris, hear Nablus.

4. A teenager whose name is unknown, because the body, along with two other injured, was taken by the Israeli army from Kufur Kaddoum, near Nablus, without revealing their fate.

---

* A/47/50.

5. Hussain Hussni Ay'ad, age 19, from Silwad, near Ramallah.

6. Mohamad Hussain Abu-Jeldeh, age 24, from Jenin refugee camp.

In addition to these six martyrs many other Palestinians have been injured. This escalation of repression by Israel, the occupying Power, culminated today with an announcement by Israel of its intention to close completely and until further notice the occupied Gaza Strip, populated by about 800,000 Palestinians. This abrupt decision left about 25,000 Palestinians from the Strip stranded in Israel with panic overwhelming them. Jerusalem was also declared today, Friday, closed until further notice to West Bankers. In addition to all these measures of collective punishment, many Israeli roadblocks were erected on all roads leading to and out of the West Bank. The situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, is extremely tense and dangerous.

All these illegal Israeli measures are violations of the norms of international law and of Security Council resolutions. It is, further, a clear threat to the security and safety of our people under Israeli occupation.

We call upon the United Nations, especially the Security Council, to stop immediately all these Israeli measures. We stress further the essential need to provide international protection for the Palestinian people living under Israeli occupation.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 30, 35 and 74 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Riyad MANSOUR
Deputy Permanent Observer of
Palestine to the United Nations
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23741
23 March 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 20 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you that the United States Air Force has continued to violate Iraqi airspace during the period 13 to 20 March for the purpose of surveillance and provocation, as follows:

13-14 March 1992

Twenty-two sorties, flown by 9 two-aircraft formations and four single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 2,000-7,500 m, centred on Irbil, Mosul, Sinjar, Zakho, Ayn Zalah, Dohuk, Amadiyah and Tall Afar.

15-16 March 1992

Fifteen sorties, flown by 7 two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 4,000-6,000 m, centred on Zakho, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah, Mosul, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

16-17 March 1992

Twenty-six sorties, flown by 11 two-aircraft formations and four single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 4,000-4,500 m and in one case of 18,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Rawanduz, Tall Afar, Dukan and Amadiyah.

17-18 March 1992

Ten sorties, flown by 5 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at an altitude of 6,000 m, centred on Dohuk, Irbil, Rawanduz, Zakho and Amadiyah.

18-19 March 1992

Twenty-one sorties, flown by 10 two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 5,500-6,500 m, centred on Mosul, Tall Afar, Sinjar, Zakho, Irbil, Dohuk, Rawanduz and Amadiyah.

19-20 March 1992

Twenty-seven sorties, flown by 13 two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 750-900 km/h and at altitudes of 2,000-8,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Ayn Zalah, Zakho, Rawanduz and Tall Afar.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23742
23 March 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 20 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you of fresh Iranian violations of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries during the period 17 to 19 March 1992.

1. At 0250 hours on 17 March 1992, an individual from the Iranian side at the Iranian post at geographical coordinates 578320 (Ghezil) fired 15 shots with a light rifle in the direction of the Iraqi units inside the area of separation.

2. At 0950 hours on 17 March 1992, 10 individuals, including an officer, from the Iranian side were seen improving an Iranian post at geographical coordinates 032937 inside the area of separation.

3. At 1010 hours on 17 March 1992, two individuals from the Iranian side were seen monitoring Iraqi units at the Iranian post at geographical coordinates 032937 inside the area of separation.

4. At 1005 hours on 19 March 1992, an Iranian helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear. It circled over Wadi Harran for three minutes and then returned to the Iranian rear, between 1 and 3 kilometres from the international boundary line (map of Mandali).

5. At 1015 hours on 19 March 1992, a black-coloured Iranian helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear in the direction of the area of Naft-e-Shah. It then turned northwards, flying parallel to the international boundary line in the area opposite the Hilali control post (map of Khanaqin).

6. At 1050 hours on 19 March 1992, an Iranian military helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear. It circled over the Khosrawi junction at geographical coordinates 4305 for two minutes at a low altitude, 1 kilometre from the international boundary line.

7. At 1430 hours on 19 March 1992, an Iranian helicopter was seen coming from Mount Zalub in Iran in a southerly direction, flying parallel to the international boundary line. It then turned first towards Mehran and then towards the Iranian rear, 1 kilometre from the international boundary line (map of Zurbatiyah).

8. At 1830 hours on 19 March 1992, an Iranian helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear. It circled over the southern part of Wadi Talkhab at geographical coordinates 8622 and after some time returned to the Iranian rear 2 kilometres from the international boundary line (map of Mandali).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative